/23 cont./

793 * 795 way to a frank and full collaboration between the representatives of authority and the Murid leaders of all ranks.

* 795 631 793 The effective and efficient discipline which prevails in the brotherhood permits exercising over those under its jurisdiction a kind of indirect administration, always easier to achieve than direct administration. This formula was used especially from 1940 to 1946 when it was a question of producing the utmost quantities of groundnuts. This collaboration between the Murid marabouts and the Governors did away with many reticences and prejudices and had the result of increasing the prestige and influence of the former, not only within the brotherhood, but also in all of Senegal.

793 * 795 ● 652 631 Today this collaboration perhaps has a few more nuances, but it remains important. Relations between the heads of administrative divisions and the Murid marabouts are always very polite and very close; the marabouts receive sizable economic and financial aid from the Administration. The Sociétés de [654] Prévoyance /Welfare Societies/ advance them large tonnages of groundnut seed. Then again, short-term and long-term agricultural credits are granted to them, either for putting into good condition each of the agricultural fields (wintering credits) or to allow them to modernize or mechanize their cultivation; finally, administrative subsidies are also given for the construction of the Mosque of Touba. On the other hand, the marabouts preach to their talibés respect for established authority /24/ and call upon them to do their duty vis-à-vis Administration, notably in whatever concerns the payment of taxes and the reimbursements for the seed to the Sociétés de Prévoyance.

* 795 162 The Murids thus have an important place in the life of Senegal. Their number is estimated at 400,000, which represents a quarter of the Islamized population of the territory. One quarter of the brotherhood is established in the circle of Diourbel and two other quarters are distributed in the regions adjacent to the circles of Kaolack, Thiés, Louga, and Linguère, that is to say, the Murids have remained closely grouped around [793] their land of origin, Baol. They live there for the most part in

5: Crowder J-5 (1955-1961) 1962
MS37 Senegal MS37

III. FRENCH REACTION AGAINST ASSIMILATION

000 France had made a great mistake in granting suffrage to the Natives. She did not withdraw her present, but took good care not to repeat it elsewhere.

PIERRE MILLE: *The Black Vote in Senegal.*

648 UNTIL 1913 all the Senegalese deputies in the French Chamber of Deputies were citizens of metropolitan origin. And in the General Council and the municipal 646 councils Europeans, even when they were not in a majority, [633] more often than not succeeded in controlling proceedings. [563] With this European domination of the representative institutions, it may come as a surprise that France not only failed to extend the experiment to other parts of French Africa, but indeed did her best to suppress those rights already granted in Senegal. First of all many of the Gover- 643 nors resented the control the General Council had over the 646 territorial budget, albeit limited. Secondly they found that [657] the General Council tried to run a peace-time administration for that part of Senegal under direct rule, whilst the Governors were more concerned with the pacification of the much larger hinterland, for in those days Senegal included much of what is now Mali. As one historian of Senegal, André Villard, has put it: 'The Colony thought it had the right to lead the quiet life of a French *arrondissement* at the very time when expansion towards the east necessitated exceptional political and military efforts.' An authoritarian Governor like Brière de l'Isle found it particularly galling to be saddled with a democratically 646 elected legislative council. Furthermore the General- 563 Councillors, who were mainly European or half-caste up 633

5: Crowder J-5 (1955-1961) 1962
MS37 Senegal MS37

taxes, but thereafter relations between chiefs and Government on the one hand and citizens on the other were rarely cordial.

The powers of the Council were very restricted, having legislative rights over minor matters like the classification of roads and the management of public properties. Even these limited powers were subject to the veto of the Governor-General of French West Africa. Its main deliberative competence was over the budget, which though drawn up by the Governor could be criticised by the councillors. This power was watered down by the classification of a large section of the budget as obligatory expenditure. Nevertheless the council was an exceptional institution in West Africa. As R. L. Buell in his *The Native Problem in Africa* wrote:

> That the eight Europeans who participated in the Council should have exactly the same status as the thirty-two blacks is a situation which would strike the Anglo-Saxon as anomalous to say the least. The visitor to the Council will frequently witness a black president calling a European member to order for rowdiness. It does not appear, however, that the council is divided upon racial lines, i.e. of white versus black, except on the issue of higher pay for European officials—a policy which was, in fact, attacked as vigorously by the Europeans as by the native members. The real alignment so far has been the citizen members—both black and European—against the government supported by the chiefs. Black members as we have seen, have unmercifully criticised officials in Senegal. No British colony would tolerate the attacks which the natives make upon European officials in Senegal.

Buell pin-pointed a growing division in the territory—that between the *originaires* and the *sujets* of the Protectorate. The *originaires*, especially since the election of one of their own number as deputy, became increasingly jealous of their privileges. Meanwhile the rest of the territory was administered according to the same principles of administration as were applied throughout the rest of West Africa. Though traditional chiefs were stripped of their traditional powers

/23 cont./

433 that the great majority of the inhabitants of Senegal draw their only monetary resources from the groundnut.

651 For the Senegalese state, the groundnut plays an essential role in the budgetary resources. Without speaking of the various domestic imposts, the products of the groundnut, upon leaving the territory, support multiple duties and taxes: the fiscal export duty varies from 10% to 12% of the value of the product, according to its degree of elaboration; the taxes of inspection and condition are from 1.2% to 1.5%, and, finally, the groundnuts pay the fixed tax of 5.4% on transactions. In addition to these different duties, there are the assessment for the support funds, which is 700 francs C.F.A. per metric ton of groundnuts in shells, and the dues for the local stabilization fund, which vary from 175 francs C.F.A. per metric ton of the product in shells to 500 francs per metric ton of refined oil.

[435] These various imposts correspond to more than 25% of the purchase price given to the producer for the product in shells. In 1957 the taxes gathered on the groundnuts for the [652] benefit of the Senegalese treasury exceeded a total of four billions C.F.A., when the budget proper of the territory for the same year was 8.1 billions.

439 Conclusion. The present situation permits a conclusion
433 on the notion of "industrial monocultivation of the groundnut in Senegal." For some, it is /24/ regrettable to write in the passive about the economy of trade; for others it is the criterion of the passage of Senegal into the sphere of a commercialized economy, although in this case based on a single product, since, unlike such countries as the Ivory Coast, the attempts to develop other crops for speculation have not been successful here.

This economy of the groundnut, however, is at a turning point today, due to the evolution of the relations between Senegal and France and the existence of the common market.

In the framework of the former political system, and

22:Winterbotham et al. K-4 (no date) 1944 MS37 Senegal MS 37

641 [633] other privileges of French citizenship. In due course the same status was conferred on natives of Dakar, and in 1916 French citizenship was extended not only to natives born in these four communes but to their descendants also. It thus came about that out [162] of 80,500 native citizens in the whole of French West Africa 78,000 live in Senegal or Dakar. Of these the great bulk resides in the four old communes.

633 Municipal government, on entirely metropolitan lines, was conferred upon St. Louis and Goree in 1872 and upon Rufisque in 1880. In 1887 Dakar, which had hitherto formed part of Goree, was separated from it, receiving its own elected mayor and council, which in 1929 absorbed its parent. The District of Dakar was separated from Senegal in 1924, and received its own Administrator, directly responsible to the Governor-General.

646 Parliamentary representation was suspended under Napoleon III, but restored in 1870. Until 1914 a European had been elected, but the racial issue was deliberately raised in that year, when M. Blaise [645] Diagne, a Sérère, entered on his long term as Deputy for Senegal. He thoroughly justified his race by heading a campaign for voluntary recruitment in Senegal during the War of 1914–1918, and subsequently held office as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. As early as 1879 the General Council was elected by the citizens of [633] the four communes. It had certain powers of taxation and legislation over the four communes, powers which, though limited, were more democratic than in other parts of French West Africa. Its greatest influence, however, lay in the criticism of the Government, a function which, withheld from it by law, sprang naturally from the power of taxation. When the formal distinction between colony and protectorate disappeared, the General Council gave place to the existing Colonial Council (p. 432), a body with generally similar powers extending over the whole colony.

648 *Senegal and Federation.* Before 1845 and again from 1859 to 1893 [643] the whole of what is now French West Africa was administered by the Governor of Senegal. It was natural, therefore, that in 1895 he should be appointed Governor-General of the Federation, with its not very precise constitution. This appointment was welcomed in Senegal, as it enhanced the colony's supremacy. In 1902 the Governor-Generalship was made a separate office, and Senegal sank to the level of the other colonies. This new arrangement, although a blow to the pride of the Senegalese, did not touch their pockets. They still [652] kept control of their own revenues, out of which they voted a sum

22: Winterbotham et al. K-4 (no date) 1944 MS37 Senegal MS 37

to the Federal Government. In 1904, however, when the distinct Federal budget was instituted, custom duties were lost to the various colonies. The General Council of Senegal protested vigorously. Its spokesmen said that the Federal Government had taken away 78 per cent. of the colony's revenue and only assumed 39 per cent. of its expenditure. So strongly did the Council feel on the question that it impugned the validity of the federal financial arrangements before the Council of State at Paris. This latter body, as was to be expected, confirmed them in 1908, but the Senegalese have never fully accepted the new system. In 1929, for example, it was stated that Senegal was contributing half the customs revenue of French West Africa, though containing only one-tenth of its population. Moreover, despite its democratic Colonial Council, the colony has no more direct influence in federal affairs than Mauritania. Even to-day protests are still heard periodically against the financial system of the Federation and its alleged encroachments on the sphere of the Colonial Government.

Christianity

The first definite record of a Christian mission is that of the French Capuchins, who sailed from Dieppe in 1635. They divided into two parties: one, under Pères Alexis and Bernardin, landed at Rufisque, where they were entertained by Portuguese Christians. During their stay they baptized 27 natives. The other party landed at St. Louis, where there was not yet a permanent French settlement, and met with misfortune. Some of them died, and the survivors joined their brothers at Rufisque. The Protestant Dutch made life impossible for them, and the whole party returned to France. Though from time to time priests of the Society of the Holy Spirit (founded in 1726 to train missionaries for the French colonies) visited Senegal, no serious missionary effort seems to have been made till after the Peace of Paris, when the first Prefect Apostolic was appointed to St. Louis.

The first nuns to work in Senegal were of the community of St. Joseph of Cluny. These were sent out in 1819 to St. Louis at the request of the Governor to undertake nursing and education. The community established two schools in St. Louis and one in Goree in 1826.

In 1846 the first mission was founded at Dakar, which the same year became the seat of the Vicar Apostolic of the Two Guineas. These missionaries belonged to the Society of the Sacred Heart

22:Winterbotham et al. K-4 (no date) 1944 MS37 Senegal MS 31

633 The Council has the same functions as that of the colony, but its
645 decisions need the approval (usually formal) of the Standing
[648] Committee of the Governor-General's Council.

The Executive Councils of Senegal and of Dakar are known as *conseils privés*, whereas those of the other colonies are known as *conseils d'administration*.

646 *The Colonial Council of Senegal.* The history of the Colonial
633 Council and of its predecessor, the General Council, has been given above. The earlier council had jurisdiction over the four full communes only, but its successor, which dates from 1920, when all distinctions between colony and protectorate were abolished, has jurisdiction over the whole colony. The inhabitants of the District of Dakar still retain their votes for the Colonial Council, and as a corollary the Council can discuss the affairs of the District. The pretext for this decision was afforded by the provision, in the decrees
[C5] of 1924, that the Colonial Budget of Senegal should contain a grant in aid of Dakar; but French writers do not disguise the fact that it was thought not desirable entirely to divorce the District from the rest of Senegal. The decrees of 1924, therefore, expresaly left it an integral, though autonomous, part.

646 The Colonial Council is unique in French Africa in that its
666 membership includes Europeans, natives, chiefs, citizens, and sub-
[642] jects. It is, therefore, worthy of detailed mention. Its constitution and powers are laid down in a decree of 4 December 1920, as amended by decrees of 30 March 1925, 13 January 1930, and 8 April 1939. This last added the subjects. The colony is divided into four electoral districts, from which members are elected on a population basis. The Council is elected for a term of six years, but, on the recom-
[648] mendation of the Governor, it may be dissolved by the Governor-General. Should a dissolution occur, a new election must be held within three months. There are 62 members in all: 26 citizens elected by citizens, 18 provincial or canton chiefs elected by those of the same rank, and 18 native subjects. These subjects must either have been born in the colony or be descendants of subjects born in
[641] the colony; they must have completed their military service; and they are elected by all other subjects who fulfil the same conditions. In 1929 the European element only numbered one-fifth of the total membership, and the additions made in 1939 will have had the effect of swamping it.

646 The Council meets for a fortnight's session once a year, but it can
643 be summoned by the Governor at any time. It chooses its own

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president, but the Governor has the right of addressing it and of deputing high officials to speak to it of the work of their own departments. It appoints a Standing Committee, which can meet to trans-

FIG. 52. *Senegal: Administrative Divisions*

act business when the full Council is not in session. It is bound, however, to report to its parent body.

The Council's powers are wide. It must be consulted on a proposal to create new communes, and it may advise on any matter put before it by the Governor. It may legislate on eight stated topics, which are chiefly concerned with the management of state property and with the colony's financial contributions to the public works of the Federation. This legislation comes into force within two months, unless previously vetoed by the Governor-General. The Council also has the right to deliberate the assessment and collection of

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taxes and all items of the Colonial Budget not fixed by the Governor-General.

Article 40 of the decree of 1920 forbade any deliberation of political matters and any resolution concerning them. The power to discuss the budget, however, has nullified this prohibition, and criticism of the Government plays a considerable part in the Council's debates. The citizens are usually more independent than the chiefs, since the latter owe their appointments to the Governor. It is too early to judge the effect of the recent addition of subjects.

It will be clear from the foregoing that this Colonial Council performs a very useful function. Although it cannot bring the machinery of government to a standstill, it can seriously hamper the administration. In consequence Senegal has a greater tincture of democracy than any other colony.

Territorial Divisions

The colony is divided into fifteen provinces (Fig. 52), some of them subdivided into districts. Their names and the names of their headquarters towns are as follows.

Province	*Headquarters*	*Area in square miles*	*District headquarters*
Baïol	Baïol	8,755	..
Beol	Diourbel	1,714	..
Bas Sénégal	St. Louis	2,351	Dagana
Bignona	Bignona	1,699	Diéloulou
Djoloff	Linguère	6,275	..
Haute Gambie	Kédougou	5,212	..
Kolda	Kolda	3,599	..
Louga	Louga	3,886	..
Matam	Matam	10,116	..
Podor	Podor	4,857	..
Sedhiou	Sedhiou	2,703	..
Sine-Saloum	Kaolack	10,228	Fatik, Foundiougne, Kaffrine
Tambacounda	Tambacounda	9,998	..
Thiès	Thiès	2,707	M'Bour, Tivaouane
Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	1,120	Oussouye

The four provinces of Bignona, Kolda, Sedhiou, and Ziguinchor are grouped together as the Casamance Territory, at the head of which is a Session Administrator, or Chief Commissioner, residing at Ziguinchor.

In almost all provinces the provincial Commissioner is assisted by a Council of Notables (Plate 123).

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Municipal Government

Full Communes. Dakar (including Gorée), St. Louis, and Rufisque are full communes (Vol. I, p. 258), the only ones in the Federation. 633

The Municipal Councils, which choose their own mayors, consist of from fifteen to eighteen members. These are elected for terms of four years by the French citizens of their towns, and since 1910 all the councils have had African majorities. At first these communes had powers as extensive as their counterparts in France, and they were responsible for police, public health, roads, markets, lighting, and elementary education. In 1918, however, the colonial authorities took over public health at St. Louis and at Dakar, and in 1927 at Rufisque. Similarly, in 1924, the creation of the District of Dakar was made the occasion to subtract police and roads from the commune. The same process, without the same excuse, went on in 1927 for St. Louis and for Rufisque. For all these services the municipalities still make financial contributions.

Their revenue comes from direct government grants, from municipal rates, and from municipal undertakings. Altogether they include market dues, liquor licences, lighting, and a proportion of the business licences and other colonial taxes. In normal years the revenue of Dakar averaged some 8,000,000 francs, of St. Louis 7,750,000 francs, and of Rufisque 5,600,000 francs. 652 651 633

In each case the budget is drawn up by the mayor, passed by his council, and submitted to the Governor or Administrator. [643]

Mixed Communes. There are fifteen mixed communes in Senegal, namely Bambey, Bargny-Gouddou, Diourbel, Fatik, Foundiougne, Gossas, Kaolack, Kébémer, Kombole, Louga, M'Bour, Mekhé, Thiès, Tivaouane, and Ziguinchor. Thirteen of them are mixed communes of the first degree, but since 1925 Kaolack and Ziguinchor have been mixed communes of the second degree. 633

Chambers of Commerce. There are Chambers of Commerce at Dakar, Kaolack, St. Louis, Thiès, and Ziguinchor. The one at St. Louis is the successor of a Committee of Commerce which was set up in 1825. The Chamber at Thiès is also known as the Chamber of Cayor-Baol. It was first founded at Rufisque in 1883, but in 1937, when that town was included in the District of Dakar, it was moved to its present headquarters. 441 647

In Senegal there are no separate Chambers of Agriculture and Industry, but the Chamber of Commerce at Dakar has a section, established in 1930, devoted to those two activities.

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In 1927 apprentice courses in woodwork and metalwork were started in St. Louis and Kaolack by the Public Works Department for selected schoolboys between the ages of 13 and 16 years.

There is a number of educational institutions in Dakar of a higher grade than primary. These are the responsibility of the Federal Government and have been described in Volume I.

Health

Senegal is divided into thirteen medical districts, each of which is intended to be under the supervision of a European medical officer. There are 17 medical stations, each under a native auxiliary. There are also 16 maternity centres and 117 posts visited once a week by a medical officer.

In 1937 Senegal and Dakar had 3 major hospitals and 34 minor hospitals and dispensaries. These provided 394 beds for European patients and 1,805 for native. There were 80 European medical officers, 31 native auxiliaries, 30 midwives, 124 male nurses, and 21 female nurses.

In addition there were four travelling parties (*groupes sanitaires mobiles*). One of these specialized in fighting sleeping-sickness in the Casamance Territory, and the other three were concerned with more general sanitary and prophylactic measures.

The Pasteur Institute at Dakar, a federal concern, is justly famous. Some medical work is done by missionaries. Unofficial committees of the Croix-Rouge are concerned with infant welfare at Dakar, Diourbel, St. Louis, and Tivaouane.

In 1937 Senegal voted 12,000,000 francs for medical services and Dakar 11,000,000 francs.

10. PORTS

St. Louis (16° 01′; 16° 30′ W.). Population, 30,586, including 1,231 Europeans. Colonial capital of Senegal and of Mauritania. Full Commune. Headquarters of the province of Bas Sénégal. Custom-house. Law courts. Chamber of Commerce. Hospital and dispensary. Army headquarters and barracks. Police headquarters. Belgian Consulate. Meteorological station. Landing-ground. Wireless station. Lycée Faidherbe. École des Fils des Chefs et des Interprètes. Higher Primary and Technical Schools. Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. Bank of West Africa. Power station. Prison. Hotels. Garages. Race-course. Botanical gardens. Experimental plantation. Daily market.

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Dakar

Trade

Imports and Exports. Dakar is the outlet for almost the whole of French West Africa north of the forest. In particular it serves the most fertile and prosperous parts of Senegal and French Sudan. The principal export is, of course, ground-nuts, and others are gold, gum, shea butter, kapok, and hides. Imports include manufactured goods of all kinds, coal, oil fuel, wine, sugar, and flour. In 1937 imports totalled 1,298,700 tons to the value of 763,200,000 francs (£6,134,060) and exports 1,284,300 tons to the value of 572,300,000 francs (£4,599,740). This represents some 40 per cent. of the total trade of the Federation.

Manufactures. In or near the town are brickworks, a brewery, candle factories, charcoal furnaces, ice factories, sisal cleaning plants, sack factories, saw-mills, and factories for extracting ground-nut oil. There are also native handicraft workers. West of the town there are two basalt quarries, which are connected to the harbour by a railway line.

There are several trade unions.

Finance. The Port of Dakar has its own budget. In 1938 this balanced at 10,792,486 francs (£66,212). The principal items of revenue were the dues on the loading and discharge of cargo, which brought in 4,150,000 francs, the dues paid by ships, which brought in 1,566,000 francs, and the charges for the use of port equipment, which brought in 1,115,700 francs. The principal items of expenditure were 4,912,166 francs on wages and salaries of employees and 2,551,770 francs on the materials used in the maintenance of the port.

Description of Port

Anchorages. Outside the harbour there is good anchorage in 10 fathoms. Inside depths are greater, and there is space for a large number of vessels.

Quays and Wharfs. The main basins of the harbour are divided off from Goree bay and Dakar Roads by the North Jetty. This runs south-eastwards from the shore for nearly 1,200 yards and then turns southwards for its last 550 yards. Here are found the oil berths, and at the end of it is a light. Three moles project from the landward side of the main jetty. Behind No. 5 Mole, the nearest to the land, there is a large open space used for storing dumps of ground-nuts (Vol. I, Plate 84). This end of the harbour is a seaplane base, with a hangar on the shore. On the north-west side there are some

22:Winterbotham et al. K-4 (no date) 1944 MS37 Senegal MS 37
Mali MS 35

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117,015 tons worth 126,720,675 francs. The next most valuable export is gold, of which 2,794 lb. Troy were exported in 1937. This was valued at 31,283,505 francs, but the value of the franc itself in that year was beginning to decline. Exports of ground-nut oil increased sharply from 351 tons in 1935 to 5,220 tons in 1937, and those of oilcake from 3,793 tons to 13,015 tons in the same years. Other important exports included gum arabic, sisal, and shea butter and oil.

Imports. The chief import is cotton cloth. Guinées are officially measured in thousand-metre lengths and other cloths in tons. In 1937, 9,662,000 metres (10,566,370 yards) of guinées, valued at 32,197,354 francs, were imported, and 6,825 tons of other cloths, valued at 250,516,890 francs. These amounts represent almost one-third of the total value of all imports for that year, namely 944,766,000 francs. The second most valuable import is oil fuel, and in 1937, 670,344 tons were imported to the value of 133,179,986 francs. Next in value comes rice, of which 115,875 tons worth 110,839,933 francs were imported in 1937. No figures are published for the weight, but machines, machinery, and other metal goods to the value of 93,077,917 francs were imported in the same year. Other imports include wine, coal, sugar, and ready-made clothing; in short, all the products of mine, factory, and farm which French West Africa needs but cannot supply.

Further details of both imports and exports are given in Appendix A.

Finance

Senegal

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The budget for 1938 balanced at 120,737,000 francs (£734,583). The details were published as follows:

Revenue

	Francs
I. Ordinary Revenue	
Direct taxes	48,416,000
Customs and excise	35,883,000
Posts, telegraphs, &c.	11,495,000
Grants and subsidies	19,033,000
Receipts from previous financial year	1,800,000
II. Extraordinary Revenue	
Previous withdrawals from the Reserve Bank	4,710,000
TOTAL	120,737,000

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Expenditure

	Essential expenditure Francs	*Optional expenditure Francs*
I. Ordinary Expenditure		
Debt charges	657,000	..
Salaries of administrative staffs	23,403,000	..
Other administrative expenses	3,861,550	1,994,450
Posts, telegraphs, &c. (salaries and wages)	13,239,200	1,234,800
Posts, telegraphs, &c. (plant and materials)	2,246,800	6,431,200
Public works	141,850	12,485,150
Social and economic departments (salaries)	12,967,200	50,800
Social and economic departments (other expenditure)	2,520,730	9,083,270
Sundry disbursements	24,642,013	1,189,987
Secret funds	10,000	..
Unforeseen expenses	1,000	167,000
TOTALS	83,690,343	32,636,657
II. Extraordinary Expenditure		
Previous payments to the Reserve Bank		4,710,000
TOTAL		120,737,000

Two features emerge from an examination of these figures. One is the customary large proportion of the expenditure paid out in salaries, and the other is the division of the expenditure into 'essential' and 'optional' categories. It will also be observed that only a small percentage of the salaries is found in the latter column.

The District of Dakar

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The budget for 1938 balanced at 60,033,000 francs (£386,301). Its form of presentation was the same as for the ordinary colonies, except that there was no Extraordinary Revenue or Expenditure, and its details were as follows:

Revenue

	Francs
Customs and excise	3,306,000
Posts, telegraphs, &c.	3,488,600
Grants and subsidies	49,189,400
Receipts from previous financial year	49,000
TOTAL	60,033,000

Expenditure

	Francs
Debt charges	10,000
Administration of the District (salaries)	308,000
Administration of the District (other expenses)	155,500

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	Francs
Federal administration (salaries)	10,206,400
Federal administration (other expenses)	1,656,000
Financial department (salaries)	1,447,000
Financial department (other expenses)	370,000
Posts, telegraphs, &c. (salaries and wages)	6,631,000
Posts, telegraphs, &c. (plant and materials)	3,492,000
Public works	6,782,000
Social and economic departments (salaries)	8,868,000
Social and economic departments (other expenditure)	10,850,000
Sundry disbursements	2,726,000
Secret funds	12,600
Unforeseen expenses	35,000
Water department (salaries)	748,000
Water department (other expenditure)	5,545,500
TOTAL	60,033,[illegible]

In 1937, however, Extraordinary Expenditure amounted to 8,445,000 francs (£67,875).

The budget for the Port of Dakar has already been given on p. 447.

14. COMMUNICATIONS

WATERWAYS

133 361

THE navigable rivers and estuaries of the colony have been fully described in Volume I, pp. 366–7. The principal distances from St. Louis up the Senegal river are as follows:

	Miles
St. Louis	0
Rosso	82
Dagana	116
Podor	177
Boghé (Mauritania)	247
Kaédi (Mauritania)	341
Matam	400
Bakel	519
Ambidedi (French Sudan)	574
Kayes (French Sudan)	603

RAILWAYS

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There are 648 miles (1,043 km.) of railway in the colony, all of metre gauge. For purposes of description six lines may be distinguished.

1. Dakar–St. Louis (163 miles).
2. Louga–Linguére (81 miles).

/104 cont./

743 Medical aid. Medical aid and the struggle against epidemics are assured by the dispensaries set up at Kaolack and Fatick, each directed by a European doctor.

[759] The latter have under their orders native doctors and midwives residing in the chief town or distributed at the medical posts.

[652] The commune of Kaolack also has a municipal dispensary under the direction of a European doctor who is paid out of the funds of the communal budget.

744 Urban hygienic services likewise exist in the principal agglomerations of the circle, especially at Kaolack, Fatick, Foundiougne, Gossas, and Kaffrine.

Anti-variolic vaccination is practiced in even the smallest villages.

III. Economic Development

162 Labor force. The population of the circle is 28,000 natives and 1,300 Europeans and assimilated individuals.

161 The population density is thus 10.8 inhabitants per square kilometer, a proportion higher than the average for the whole of French West Africa, which does not amount to three inhabitants per square kilometer.

464 An employment office operates in the circle.

This does not prevent /Pl. 1 appears here/ /105/ serious difficulties in the recruitment of the labor force. The latter is unstable and inexperienced. Wages are not high at all,
465 especially in the cities.

At the time of the loading of the ships in the port of Kaolack, the wages of the workers sometimes climb to 15 and 20 francs per day. They are set on the average at 12 francs.

In some European operations, as at Latmingué, the agricultural workers have a daily wage of eight francs and in addition receive a ration of rice.

/126 cont./

874 461 young people are inclined to seek our courses which prepare them for officialdom. The elite wishes to be instructed doctorally. It disdains manual trades. It is this state of mind that must be changed. Craftmanship is dying out. The governor of Senegal, under the over-all supervision of the governor-general, has understood this. The vocational courses in the capital of the colony, Saint-Louis, have been revised and improved. Agricultural schools have been established. More must be done. It is necessary to add a vocational workshop to each regional school and even to some of the primary schools. The child should become familiar -- before leaving school -- with the handling of the hammer, the chisel, and the plane; he should know how to use a shovel, spade, and rake. All of these skills should be lifted up out of disrepute, which has no reason for existing. Manual work must be put on an equal footing with intellectual work. We need good workers even more than good writers.

/127/ It is the duty of the administration to prepare the younger generation for the task that awaits them.

654 474 244 Agricultural mutuality. The Société de Prevoyance. Within this order of ideas, and in order to develop a spirit of mutuality and a sense of foresight among the natives, the administration has created, like Algeria, native welfare and mutual loan societies. A society of this type has been operating in Sine-Saloum for many years. Its founding goes back to 1907. Its beginnings were modest. At first it brought together 718 cultivators. By 1910, the number of members of the society reached the figure of 1,567. This was still very few. The idea had borne fruit, however. The administration soon brought in the majority and then the totality of the cultivators.

[652] In July 1907, at its founding, the governor of Senegal put at the disposal of the administrator of the circle the sum of 20,000 francs in order to promote this effort for mutuality.

Thanks to this advance, 99,700 kilograms of groundnut seed was loaned to the 718 first adherents, who returned them in kind after the harvest with an interest of 30%.